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PRICE TWO CENTS.

PLAN BIG FIGHT ON CAREXTENSION

West End Organizes and Provides Permanent Fund.

WILL OPPOSE ANY FORM OF INVASION

Mass-Meeting of Citizens Declares War on All Plans to Lay New Tracks in Area Inclosed by Boulevard, Main, Broad and Harrison Streets.

Two hundred and fifty citizens representing as many families residing in the district, banded themselves together into a permanent organization at the William F. Fox School last night, on a platform of opposition to the laying of additional street car tracks in the area bounded by the Boulevard, Main, Broad and Harrison Streets.

With not a single dissenting voice the organization adopted a set of resolutions declaring that 90 per cent of the owners of property on Park, Stuart and Hanover Avenues between Harrison and Robinson Streets are opposed to the track extension proposed by the Richmond and Henric Railway Company either along the routes outlined or any other route, and calling upon the City Council to reject any and all proposals of this nature.

To show that they meant business the men present affixed their signatures to cards, pledging themselves to pay in advance an annual fee of \$1 toward the maintenance of a permanent organization fund to be devoted to combating the invasion of additional street car tracks in the area named. Before the meeting adjourned one-fourth of the membership had paid to the newly elected treasurer the dues for the first year.

Menace to Life and Property.

Henry Taylor was elected temporary chairman and opened the meeting with a statement of the grievance which was the occasion of the gathering. The peculiar residential nature of the district which the Richmond and Henric Railway Company proposed to invade, he said, made the laying of new tracks along its streets nothing less than a menace to life and property. It was not a public highway, he said, but a thoroughfare for car service, he said, and to give it more against its will was an outrage. The excuse which has been advanced for the new lines, he said, was in order to provide a highway to outlying territory asking for additional street car service, he said, was not a valid excuse, he said, for such territory can be served over tracks that are already in existence.

City Clerk Ben T. August said that it was his intention to fight the street car invasion to the last ditch. It was the first time, he said, in his thirty years of service as an officer of the city that he found it necessary to oppose the Council, but to remain silent under the proposed outrage would mean turning traitor to his home and to his city.

Preachers and Teachers Object.

Principal J. H. Saunders, of the William F. Fox School, protested against the placing of additional street car tracks in the name of nearly 1,000 school children, averaging not more than ten and one-half years of age, and recross the car lines, at the risk of life and limb. The proposal, he said, was opposed by more than two-thirds of the school's patrons.

Rev. Reginald H. Potts, D. D., of the Monument Methodist Church, accompanied by a strong delegation from his church, presented the protest of 700 members of his congregation and said that if necessary he will bring to the Council a petition bearing the signatures of every member, opposing any plan to run new car lines through the district.

The suffragettes of the city sent a delegate in the person of Rev. R. D. R. Henry, who said that if the women of the West End could vote, every ballot would be registered against the plan. The support of the sister citizens was greeted with prolonged hand-clapping.

Would Hurt Hospital.

Dr. Clifton M. Miller, a former member of the Council, registered his protest on behalf of the H. H. Hoskins hospital, now under construction at Lombard Street and Monument Avenue. To run car lines on both sides of the hospital, as proposed, he said, would seriously depreciate the value and usefulness of the hospital and would defeat one of the show places of the city.

Protests in similar vein were offered by Dr. Virginia Harrison, Luther H. Jenkins, Sol. Straus, Sol. Bloomberg and Henry C. Riley. Mr. Straus suggested that each citizen present contribute \$1 to provide shoes for the fight, and was unanimously named treasurer.

Upon motion of Mr. Jenkins, the organization voted to attend in a body the Council meeting to-morrow night. The chairman was authorized to appoint speakers to appear before the committee in opposition to the plan. A unanimous vote pledged the organization to attend every subsequent Council meeting that may be called to consider the matter.

Elect Officers.

The meeting named the following officers to serve the ensuing year: Henry Taylor, president; Charles Straus, treasurer; George S. Cronshaw, secretary, and these vice-presidents: Dr. Virginia Harrison, S. T. Beveridge, R. E. Peyton, Jr., Ben T. August, Henry C. Riley, L. H. Jenkins, C. C. Willis, Sol. Bloomberg, Rev. R. H. Potts, E. L. Frost and J. H. Saunders. A committee was appointed to report at the next meeting on an appropriate name for the organization.

The city government was represented at the meeting by City Clerk Ben T. August, Alderman Mitchell and Councilman Powell.

Adopt Resolutions.

Following is the complete text of the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, there is pending in the Council of the city of Richmond petitions from the street railway companies, asking permission to lay tracks and run street cars on certain streets and avenues in Lee and Clay wards; and

Whereas, the privilege asked for by the Richmond and Henric Railway

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

PATTERSON GETS PRISON SENTENCE

Year in Jail for Head of Cash Register Company.

COURT BITTERLY SCORES METHODS

Imposes Jail Sentences and Fines on Twenty-Eight Other Officials and Employees Who Are Charged With Stifling Competition by Unjust and Illegal Means.



JOHN H. PATTERSON.

Cincinnati, Ohio, February 17.—President John H. Patterson, of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, to-day was sentenced to serve one year in the county jail at Troy, Ohio, and to pay a fine of \$5,000 for violation of the Sherman antitrust laws.

Twenty-eight other officials and employees of the company were given jail sentences varying from three months to one year and were ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

The sentences were pronounced after United States Judge Hollister had scored the defendants bitterly for their business methods, methods which he declared, were needless in a concern where millions of dollars could have been made legitimately and without violation of the law.

Closing, he declared:

"The government is strong enough to protect the people whether this protection extends to the transportation of dynamite across the land for the purpose of blowing up bridges, or the laying of lands upon men who seek to stifle competition by illegal business methods."

The sentences imposed were:

Three months: George Edgeter, of Dayton, secretary of the company; J. H. Wentz, Columbus, Ohio, treasurer; William Bippus, Dayton, director; Thomas J. Watson, sales manager; Joseph E. Rogers, assistant sales manager; Alexander E. Harned, salesman; Frederick S. High, district manager, Boston; Pliny Eves, district manager, San Francisco; Arthur A. Wentz, Columbus, Ohio; Morgan, Dayton; Charles T. Walmsley, Chicago; Charles A. Snyder, Elizabeth N. J.; Walter Cool, Denver; Myer N. Jacobs, Pittsburgh; Mont L. Lasley, Detroit; Earl B. Wilson, Los Angeles; Alex. W. Sinclair, New York; John J. Hange, Washington, D. C.; J. Keith New York; William Cummings, Brooklyn; J. C. Laird, Toronto; W. C. Howe, San Francisco; E. H. Epperson, Minneapolis.

Judgment Set Aside.

Upon the concurrence of District Attorney McPherson, Judge Hollister set aside the judgment in the case of George A. Edgeter. Edgeter had not been connected with the Cash Register Company during the time fixed in the indictment, and for this reason the judgment was set aside.

A motion was made for arrest of judgment on the grounds that the Sherman law is unconstitutional insofar as it attempts to create offenses and impose penalties. The motion also charged that the Sherman law conflicted with the provision of the sixth amendment, that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusations against him, and that it conflicts with the tenth amendment in that the elements of the crime were vague and indefinite.

The bond of President Patterson was (Continued on Third Page.)

POET OF SIERRAS DIES IN HIS CABIN

Last Verse Is Written by Venerable Joaquin Miller.

CLOSES HIS DAYS IN PIEDMONT HILLS

Author of "Songs of the Sun-lands" Had Stirring, Eventful Career, and, in His Eventide of Life, Home Is Mecca for Lovers of His Poetry.

Oakland, Cal., February 17.—Joaquin Miller (Cincinnatus Heinie), "The Poet of the Sierras," died to-day in his one-room cabin, which he built in the Piedmont Hills many years ago. The end came at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with warm sunshine flooding the room where lay the author of "Songs of the Sun-lands."

Death came slowly upon the venerable poet. He became unconscious Thursday, after a lingering illness which began when he was struck by paralysis two years ago. His wife and daughter, Juanita, were summoned at that time from the East and have been with him since. The weakness of age had come upon him, and he rarely ventured from "The Heights," as he called his mountain retreat.

For many years "The Heights" has been the Mecca for lovers of Joaquin Miller's poetry. He always received his visitors graciously, and his wife and daughter, Juanita, were summoned at that time from the East and have been with him since. The weakness of age had come upon him, and he rarely ventured from "The Heights," as he called his mountain retreat.

From childhood he was a stirring, eventful life. He was born in Indiana, November 18, 1841, and was christened Cincinnatus Heinie. His father was of Quaker stock. At the age of eleven young Miller accompanied his parents across the plains to the Pacific Coast. The family took up a government claim in Oregon. Craving for adventure and stimulated by the stories of the gold fields in California, he ran away at fifteen to seek his fortune.

Obtains Pardon.

Miller, in 1865, went to Mexico, where he joined Walker's filibusters and was returned to Oregon. In 1869 he published his first volume of poems. Soon afterward he was divorced from his wife and went to Europe. There he became popular. He always dressed in a flannel shirt and knee-high boots, and costume that the English of that day are said to have expected of Americans.

Returning to America, he took up newspaper work at Washington, D. C. While there he took to the pen, and was Abbey Leeland, daughter of a Chicago hotel keeper. One child was born to her—Juanita.

The poet returned to California in 1881, purchasing a small tract in the hills called "The Heights."

Miller was also a playwright. The most successful of his dramatic works was "The Danites."

SWEENEY INDICTED

True Bills Also Returned Against Two of His Graft Collectors.

New York, February 17.—Police Inspector Dennis Sweeney and two police lieutenants, alleged to have acted as the collectors of police graft, were indicted this afternoon by the extraordinary grand jury. The indictments grew out of the recent confession of Police Captain Thomas Walsh. Inspector Sweeney was arraigned and released on \$10,000 bond for hearing next Wednesday.

Alex. W. Sinclair, owner of a small restaurant in the upper East Side, the stubs of which showed many entries of payments to "gendarmes police" of \$50 a month, was exhibited to the grand jury to-day by District Attorney Whitman. Tancredi also was a witness, and, according to his story, while he had no bar and did not violate the law, he was forced to pay the collector for the police every month. Tancredi's name was given to the district attorney by Policeman Eugene F. Fox.

GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL

Disatisfied With Court's Decision in Washington, February 17.—Cipriano Castro's right to remain in the United States as a visitor will be decided by the United States Supreme Court, which the government will appeal directly from the decision of District Judge Taylor in the case of Castro v. New York. This is the course decided upon by the Departments of Justice and Commerce and Labor as the most expeditious way of getting settled for all time the important principle involved.

MARINE BRIGADE ORDERED TO CUBA

Two Regiments Will Be Held in Camp at Guantanamo.

READY TO MOVE TOWARD MEXICO

Their Further Destination Depends on Development of Situation in Southern Republic. Taft Worried Because Conditions There Show No Signs of Improvement.

Washington, February 17.—Two thousand United States marines from various barracks along the Atlantic coast to-day were ordered to Cuba, there to be held in readiness for possible use in Mexico. Half of them will leave to-morrow night from Philadelphia on the army transport Meade, and the other half will follow on the Newport News for the purpose.

The second thousand will start from Norfolk on the naval transport Prairie, which it is expected, will clear Wednesday. The marines will be drawn from the barracks at Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Portsmouth, Boston and Charleston.

Besides the movement of the marines, two army transports were ordered to-night to proceed to Galveston, Texas, where they might be close at hand for the movement of troops from the border should an emergency arise. Early in the day the Third Cavalry, at Fort Sam Houston, was directed to hold itself in readiness to entrain for Galveston prepared for foreign service.

The government has no transports available in Gulf waters, and investigation disclosed that to engage commercial vessels in time of emergency would be an enormous expense, and delay would result in preparing them for the transport service. It was therefore determined to send two of the transports to Newport News to the Texas port to await further orders. It was not announced which transports would be sent, but the McClellan, Sumner and Kilpatrick are prepared for service.

Break in Stock Market.

New York, February 17.—J. P. Morgan, Jr., to-day received a cablegram from his father at Alexandria, Egypt, saying that he had suffered an attack of acute indigestion which he had decided to leave Europe, and not go to Europe, as at first planned.

An active member of J. P. Morgan & Co. admitted that Mr. Morgan had an acute attack of indigestion Tuesday or Wednesday of last week, and added that J. P. Morgan, Jr., had on Saturday received most assuring advice from his father, indicating that the attack was practically over at that time.

It was said that Mr. Morgan's family and friends felt absolutely no concern regarding him, and that in all probability this time he had completely recovered.

J. P. Morgan & Co. also received a cablegram from Mr. Morgan. It was dated Cairo, and said Mr. Morgan was in good spirits, and probably would stay there a fortnight.

Reports of Mr. Morgan's illness alarmed speculators in the New York stock market, and when trading began stocks were unloaded in large amounts. Prices broke abruptly.

In all the speculative leaders there were "wide openings." The first transactions in United States Steel amounted to over 5,000 shares at 42 to 49 7/8, a maximum decline of two points. Sales of 1,500 Union Pacific broke the price of that stock to 135, a two-point decline. Reading sustained a like loss.

Aside from Steel, the so-called Morgan stocks were fairly steady. International Harvester and Erie, which are classed in this group, were only fractionally lower. However, throughout the market ranged from four points in the case of Canadian Pacific to a point or more in a long list of railroad and industrial stocks.

Reassuring reports concerning Mr. Morgan's condition soon stemmed the tide of selling, and at the end of the first hour the market was steady and prices had reached a slightly higher level.

Colonel Karmayn in Command.

The marine brigade will be in command of Colonel Lincoln Karmayn, the First Regiment, which leaves from Philadelphia, being in charge of Colonel George Barnett, of Philadelphia, and Lieutenant-Colonel John A. LaJeune, of New York. The second regiment, the Second Regiment, sailing from Norfolk, will be under Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, who was active in the capture of American marines in Nicaragua.

Because of the withdrawal of this large number of marines, it is said, that branch of the defensive service in the city will be obliged to go entirely unrepresented in the inaugural parade. It was planned to have about 1,000 marines in the long line on that occasion.

At the various Atlantic Coast barracks there are 3,329 marines, the number at the places to be drawn on in the present movement being:

Norfolk, 755; Philadelphia, 763; New York, 24; Portsmouth, N. H., 364; Washington, 258; Boston, 275; Charleston, 118. In addition, there are with the Atlantic fleet 1,162 marines.

President Taft is plainly worried by the fact that although the two regiments there are 3,329 marines, the number at the places to be drawn on in the present movement being:

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Situation Is Difficult.

The President told friends to-day that he realized what a difficult thing it would be for a new administration to gather up the reins of government and understand the conditions in the Southern republic in a few weeks or in a few months. He is of the opinion that it would take at least six months for the President and his cabinet to grasp details of the situation, movements of troop and battleship, and of international niceties that he and his cabinet have acquired in two years' close study of a condition that never has ceased to confront them. He has informed his friends he would be President up to the time Mr. Wilson takes the oath of office, and if intervention is ordered he would not hesitate to act, but he hopes he will not have to act.

The President has made no preparations to send any communication to Congress regarding Mexico. He hopes that he will not feel compelled to speak to Congress on the question, but if conditions requiring his advice arose he would be ready in a few minutes to dictate his suggestions and to lay before Congress the vast fund of information on conditions that he has in the possession of the State Department.

Night sessions of the Cabinet to consider late developments from Mexico probably will not be held in the future. Several of the President's Cabinet suggested to him to-day that these meetings might be misinterpreted throughout the United States and that their significance might be magnified. Cabinet officers felt that the frequent reports of these late meetings, which apparently brought little tangible action, might lead to the suspicion that the "lid" had been clamped and that the public was being misled and that back of them many secret orders were being framed and issued from the State, War and Navy Departments.

The President agreed with the advisers and practically decided to hold no more such conferences.

MEMBERS OF CLUB WANT TO GO WEST ALMOST WON TRIP TO NAUGURATION

By Vote of 60 to 40 Westmoreland Will Have Committee to Look Into Question.

AGITATION COMES UP AGAIN WARM FIGHT IN MEETING

Site West of Monroe Park Favored by Those Who Prefer New Location.

By a vote of 60 to 40, the Westmoreland Club, at its annual meeting last night, adopted a resolution which provides for the appointment of a special committee, the duties of which shall be to investigate and report on the question of moving the clubhouse from Sixth and Grace Streets to a new location in the West End. The past two years there has been much discussion on this point, a large number of members having expressed the opinion that the club now is too far down town.

In the general discussion last night, however, there was decided opposition to the plan, the sentiment attached to the present home being so strong that many of the 500 members present preferred to remain where they are.

While it was regarded by those in favor of the move that the adoption of a resolution indicates the feeling of members, the fact that only one-fifth of the membership voted leaves the matter somewhat in doubt. This committee is to be named by President Eppa Hunton, Jr., who was re-elected last night.

Figure West of Monroe.

Recently, the purchase of P. H. Mayo's home in Franklin Street, just opposite the Jefferson Hotel, was suggested, but it is understood that after examination it was found that the building was not quite large enough to serve the purpose for which it was desired.

In the later agitation to move west the argument is advanced that Jefferson and Franklin is too far down town, and if the club should decide to build a new home the chances are that it will go at least of Monroe Park. No definite location has been suggested, however, and unless there is a stronger sentiment for moving than there has been in the past, it is not at all certain that anything will be done before the annual meeting a year hence.

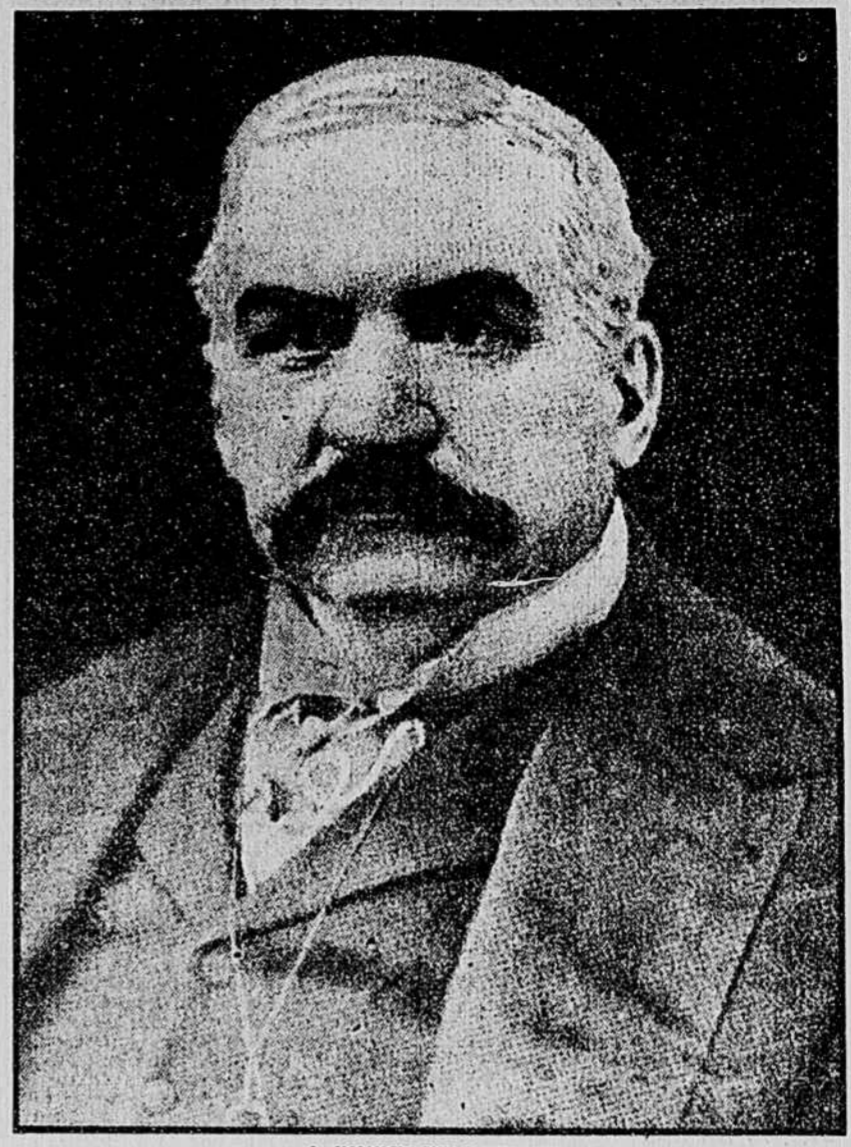
The clubhouse last night was rally adorned for the meeting. President Hunton was unanimously elected to chair the meeting. Henry S. Hotchkiss being elected vice-president and R. A. Lancaster, Jr., secretary. Thomas M. Rutherford, R. Laitner, Gordon, John S. Eggleston and Frank T. Norvell were elected new members of the board. The usual Westmoreland supper was served.

Again Under Arrest.

London, February 17.—For the third time this month Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is under arrest. She was taken by the police while engaged with other suffragists in window-breaking in the East End of London.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Rumor of His Illness Causes Break in Market



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Cairo, Egypt, February 17.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the American financier, who had been suffering from indigestion, both before and since he left the United States, has much improved in condition since his return to this city on Saturday from his trip up the Nile.

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(Continued on Third Page.)

ANSWER OF TAFT TO HIS REQUEST PLEASES MADERO

President of Mexico Says That He Expected Nothing Less.

FIGHTING STILL RAGES IN CAPITAL

Federal Guns Continue Ineffective Against Rebel Position, but Government Forces Remain Confident of Ultimate Victory—Rigid Censorship Prevents News.

Mexico City, February 17.—The Mexican Federals were preparing to-night to use dynamite bombs in an assault on the Diaz positions.

A sustained attack by the Federals against the Young Men's Christian Association building this afternoon was repulsed by the rebels.

It is reported that Francisco de la Barra will be arrested at the last opportunity for alleged conspiracy in the rebellion.

The rebels have advanced their lines, and appear to be getting the best of the fighting.

The operations to-day were of a serious character. An American named Gibbons was wounded while crossing a street near the embassy this afternoon.

Diaz Reported in Palace.

El Paso, Texas, February 17.—The forces began storming the palace early this afternoon with a twelve-inch cannon, said a private telegram received here to-day from Mexico City. An unconfirmed report, said to have been transmitted over the wires below Juarez, reported that Diaz occupied the palace at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Censorship continues to-night, however, on the Mexico City end on all wires below this point.

Madero Pleased by Reply.

Mexico City, February 17.—President Madero to-day received the reply of President Taft to his telegram protesting against possible intervention, in which President Taft assured him that the United States government would not use force to land forces in Mexico were inactivated.

"I never expected anything less than this," commented President Madero on President Taft's message. "I regard it as satisfactory and friendly."

The fighting continued throughout the day, but the Federal guns were quite as ineffective as ever in dislodging the rebels from their entrenched and fortified positions. Furthermore, the Federals did not show the same aggressiveness which marked their action in the early days of the battle. This is believed to be due to the fact that they realize the present forces of the government are not of sufficient strength to defeat the rebels.

General Huerta announced, however, that he expected soon to begin an encircling movement, in which bombs would be used at short range. General Blanquet is loyal to the government, and will be placed in command of the reserves at the National Palace.

Both on Sunday and to-day President Madero appeared sanguine of the ultimate success of the Federal army. He declared that the outlook was optimistic, and that he had been offered support of all kinds. In his opinion, Zapata, the guerrilla leader, was not in favor of Diaz in the present movement.

Nearly all the noncombatants have moved out of the real danger zone. Bread and cornmeal are abundant in the capital, and are being distributed among the poor.

Fighting Continues.

Fighting continued to-day. There were indications, however, of development of a character that may soon relieve the situation to a considerable degree. It is not possible to transmit details because of the close censorship.

Fighting throughout the morning was very heavy. The big calibre guns in the arsenal were almost constantly in use. The Federal artillery brought another big siege gun into action, but did not succeed in silencing the rebel fire.

The engagement was very severe almost till noon, but the firing then dwindled and developed into an exchange of volleys of rifle bullets. The rebels tried to pick off the Federal artillerymen as they were serving the guns.

The United States embassy and the district headquarters of the army there are many American residents, there was not touched by any projectile after the removal of the Federal battery, which had heretofore drawn the fire of the rebel gunners at the arsenal.

Many American residents, with their nerves shaken by the almost constant explosion of shrapnel during the past week, departed yesterday and to-day in the direction of Vera Cruz. The danger zone was practically deserted to-day except by soldiers.

About noon the rebel gunners at the arsenal poured a shower of shrapnel across the city toward the National Palace, but did not succeed in doing much damage.

DIAGNOSIS CONFIDENT

Mexico City, February 16.—(By Courier to Vera Cruz, February 17).—General Mondragon, in charge of the military operations for General Diaz, on Sunday morning was confident of the success of the revolutionary movement. He was seen at the arsenal, and had no hesitancy

(Continued on Third Page.)